IN THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the Title as follows:

CYANINE-SULFENATES FOR DUAL PHOTOTHERAPY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The Cross-Reference to Related Applications has been amended as follows:

A1 This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent No. 6,395,257, having the same inventors and assignee as the present invention, said application incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Amend the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 10, as follows:

A2 Phototherapy has been in existence for many centuries and has been used to treat various skin surface ailments. As early as 1400 B.C. in India, plant extracts (psoralens), in combination with sunlight, were used to treat vitiligo. In 1903, Von Tappeiner and Jesionek used eosin as a photosensitizer for treating skin cancer, lupus of the skin, and condylomata of female genitalia. Over the years, the combination of psoralens and ultraviolet A (low-energy) radiation has been used to treat a wide variety of dermatological diseases and manifestations including psoriasis, parapsoriasis, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, eczema, vitiligo, areata, and neonatal bilirubinemia. Although the potential of cancer phototherapy has been recognized since the early 1900's, systematic studies to demonstrate safety and efficacy began only in

1967 with the treatment of breast carcinoma. In 1975, Dougherty et al. conclusively established that long-term cure is possible with photodynamic therapy (PDT). A2 Currently, phototherapeutic methods are also being investigated for the treatment of some cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and vascular restenosis, for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, and for the treatment of some inflammatory diseases such as Chron's disease.

Amend the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 19, as follows:

Photosensitizers operate via two distinct mechanisms, termed Types 1 and 2. The type 1 mechanism is shown in the following scheme:

$$\text{SENSITIZER} \xrightarrow{h\nu} (\text{SENSITIZER})^*$$

$$(\text{SENSITIZER})^* + \text{TISSUE} \rightarrow \text{TISSUE DAMAGE}$$

A3 Type 1 mechanisms involve direct energy or electron transfer from the photosensitizer to the cellular components thereby causing cell death. Type 2 mechanisms involve two distinct steps, as shown in the following scheme:

$$\text{SENSITIZER} \xrightarrow{h\nu} (\text{SENSITIZER})^*$$

$$(\text{SENSITIZER})^* + {}^3O_2 \text{ (Triplet Oxygen)} \rightarrow {}^1O_2 \text{ (Singlet Oxygen)}$$

$${}^1O_2 \text{ (Singlet Oxygen)} + \text{TISSUE} \rightarrow \text{TISSUE DAMAGE}$$

In the first step, singlet oxygen is generated by energy transfer from the triplet excited state of the photosensitizer to the oxygen molecules surrounding the tissues. In the second step, collision of singlet oxygen with the tissues promotes tissue damage. In